

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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PUBLIC PAPERS.

At the Court at Weymouth, Aug. 16, Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to order the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor to issue Writs for proroguing the Parliament, which was appointed to meet on Tuesday the 21st day of this instant August, to Tuesday the 5th day of October next; and also for proroguing the Convocations of Canterbury and York, which were appointed to meet on Wednesday the 1st day of September next, to Wednesday the 6th day of October next.

At the Court at Weymouth, August 16, Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for enabling his Majesty to permit the Importation and Exportation of certain Goods and Commodities into and from the Port of Road Harbour, in the Island of Tortola, until the 1st day of July, 1803, and from thence until six weeks after the commencement of the then next Session of Parliament:" It is declared to be expedient that certain articles, goods, and commodities, enumerated in certain acts passed in the twenty-seventh, thirty-second, and thirty-third years of his Majesty's reign, should be permitted by his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to be imported from countries and plantations in America, and the West-Indies, belonging to, or under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state, into the Port of Road Harbour, in the Island of Tortola, one of the Virgin Islands, and to be exported from thence to this kingdom, in the same manner, and subject to the same duties, rules, regulations, conditions, and restrictions, and to the same penalties and forfeitures for the breach thereof, as are provided with respect to the Port of Nassau, in the Island of New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, in the said acts, or in

any other act or acts of Parliament, for amending or continuing the same, and subject to such other rules, regulations, conditions, and restrictions, as shall be directed by his Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid; and it is enacted, that from and after the passing of the said act, and until the 1st day of July, 1803, and from thence until six weeks after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to permit the importation into the said Port of Road Harbour, in the island of Tortola, one of the Virgin Islands, and the exportation from thence to this kingdom of all such articles, goods, and commodities, as are permitted by the said acts to be imported into the said Port of Nassau, in the Island of New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, and to be exported from thence to this kingdom; and that such articles, goods, and commodities shall and may be imported and exported in the same manner, and shall be subject to the same duties, and entitled to the same drawback, and shall be subject to the same rules, regulations, conditions, and restrictions, and to the same penalties and forfeitures for the breach thereof as are provided in the said acts, or any of them, respecting such importation into the said Port of Nassau, in the Island of New Providence, and the exportation from thence to this kingdom, and shall be subject to such other rules, regulations, conditions, and restrictions as shall from time to time be directed by his Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid; his Majesty is thereupon pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to permit, and doth by his order in Council permit, during the time limited by the said act, the importation into the said port of Road Harbour, in the Island of Tortola, one of the Virgin Islands, from countries and plantations in America and the West-Indies, belonging to or under the dominion of any foreign European sovereign or state, of all such articles, goods, and commodities enumerated in the said above recited acts, passed in the twenty-seventh, thirty-second, and thirty-third years of his

Majesty's reign, as are permitted by the said acts to be imported into the said port of Nassau, in the Island of New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, and also the exportation thereof from the said port of Road Harbour, in the Island of Tortola aforesaid, in the same manner, and subject to the same duties, rules, regulations, conditions, and restrictions, and to the same penalties and forfeitures for the breach thereof, as are provided in the said acts, or any of them, respecting such importation into the said port of Nassau, in the Island of New Providence, and the exportation from thence to this kingdom, and subject also to the conditions, rules, and regulations herein-after mentioned; that is to say, that before any sugar or coffee, the produce of Tortola and its dependencies, shall be permitted or suffered to be shipped or laden on board any ship or vessel, each and every package shall be stamped or marked by the proper officer of the customs, in Roman letters, of not less than two inches in length, with the words *British Pn.*; that all sugar and coffee, not being the produce of any of the British plantations, islands, or territories, shall, upon importation into Road Harbour, be laid on land and examined, and shall be deposited in safe and secure warehouses under the joint locks of his Majesty and the owner or proprietor of such sugar or coffee, and the same shall not be afterwards shipped or laden on board any ship or vessel, unless directly from such warehouses, (upon due entry thereof being first made), under the care and inspection of the proper officer of the customs; and before any such sugar or coffee shall be permitted or suffered to be shipped or laden on board any ship or vessel, each and every package shall be stamped or marked by the proper officer of the customs, in Roman letters, of not less than two inches in length, with the word *Foreign*, and shall also be numbered progressively: and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Steph. Cottrell.

TO THE RIGHT HON. WM. PITT.

Sir,—As I am pretty sure you never read the *True Briton*, and as I have the vanity to

hope, that you do read this Register, I take the liberty to make a few extracts from that paper, that you may be informed of the danger to which your reputation is exposed.

True Briton, 12th Aug —“ It is positively asserted that the office of Clerk of the Pells, vacant by the death of Colonel BARRE, was offered to Mr. PITT, and declined. The Minister, after having made this laudable offering at the Shrine of *Public Virtue*, naturally consulted the feelings of a parent, and bestowed it on his eldest son.”—In the same paper of the 13th instant you are called “the greatest and brightest character that this, or any other nation ever possessed.” And further on: “A minister, whose vigorous mind, comprehensive genius, and sublime patriotism are balanced only by his private and unsullied worth, and by a disinterestedness, which has no parallel in the annals of mankind.”—In the same paper of the 14th instant, you are called, “the man who conciliates the admiration of all nations, and must continue to be that of all posterity while civilized society has existence.”—Having exhausted the powers of prose, your eulogist, in his paper of the 18th, has recourse to poetry; as thus:

“Hail, virtuous Son of CHATHAM, hail;
“May angels guard thy breast,
“And thro’ life’s boisterous sea still sail,
“By Britain’s sons caress’d.

“But when the Lord of Life thinks fit
“To claim thee for his own,
“May thy just soul, O, WILLIAM PITT,
“Inhabit near his throne!”

The poor creature who promulgates this hyperbolic flattery, this execrable nonsense, thinks he is assisting not only to support your character generally, but, in particular, to preserve it in its state of exaltation above that of Mr. Addington; but, if not for your own sake, yet, for the sake of your friends, pray, Sir, order your valet to silence this canting sycophant. To be puffed like posture-masters, or play-actors, may, for aught I know or care, be no degradation to the Foxes or the Russells; but to you, Sir, it certainly is, and as such it is felt by all those whose friendship is worth your possessing.

I am, Sir,
Your most humble
and most obedient servant,

WM. COBBETT.

Pall-Mall, 19th Aug. 1802.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

MINISTER OF THE MARINE.

The General in Chief to the Minister of the Marine.

Head-quarters at Basse Terre, Guadaloupe,
18 Messidor, year 10, (July 7.)

Citizen Minister,—I have ordered that the members of the Provisional Council established in Guadaloupe on the 29th Vendémiaire should proceed to France, that they may be at the disposition of the government. They will arrive at Brest on board the Fougoux, which sails to-morrow, with the exception of Citizen Danois, who before our arrival had gone to the United States of America. I have given the same orders with regard to a great many inhabitants of the colony. The latter, though they did not act so conspicuous a part in the events which have lately happened in Guadaloupe, nevertheless took a very active part. The explanations which their defence must render necessary, will contribute much to inform the government of the stability which the revolt of the 29th Vendémiaire would have acquired, if its fatal effects had not been prevented by the victories of the French troops.

I have the honour to salute you,

RICHEPANSE.

The General in Chief to the Minister of the Marine.

Head-quarters at Basse Terre, 18 Messidor, year 10 (July 7.)

Citizen Minister,—The French soldiers, after having combatted the black troops, after having witnessed the barbarous treatment their wounded companions received, who were horribly mutilated in the field of battle, could not have seen such a man in their ranks without the most painful sensations and the best grounded mistrust. I have felt the same sentiment. I was of opinion their exclusion from the military profession, which they have disgraced, on which they have long built plans of independence, and which furnished them the means of oppressing the whites, was the first and the most necessary step to the re-establishment of order. I therefore have not included in the new formation of the divisions of the army any man of colour, except a small number for the baggage and provision department, and about 150 mechanics of different kinds for the corps of miners. I have ordered the greatest part of the black officers

attached to the army of Guadaloupe before the arrival of the expedition to proceed to France in the Redoubtable and Fougoux. Those who took a part in the revolt have been shot, or have made their escape. I shall shut up all those who remain in retired places or in the neighbouring islands, and all who are arrested shall experience the same treatment. The removal of these individuals will greatly contribute to the permanence of good order, which cannot exist but by the presence and exertion of the European troops.

I have the honour to salute you,

RICHEPANSE.

The General in Chief to the Minister of the Marine.

Head-quarters Basse Terre, Guadaloupe,
19 Messidor, year 10 (July 8.)

Citizen Minister,—My last dispatches concerning affairs in Guadaloupe were dated 9 Prairial (May 29), at which time all my military operations of importance had terminated by the capture of Matouba. The troops have since had only to pursue the remnant of rebels, inaccessible to all the means of persuasion, and incapable of returning to their duty. Nothing but the death of these wretches could put a stop to conflagration and the murder of the whites in the colony. The assassinations, and the devastations which have fallen upon some proprietors, excite in my bosom the most painful sensations. But I must consider, as a fortunate event for the regeneration of the colony, the resolution taken by the people of colour to oppose the disembarkation of the army. It is certain that they flew to arms from a suspicion that the object of my mission was to reduce the whole body of black troops, and to compel a part of them to submit again to the labours of cultivation. They were likewise animated with a hope that Toussaint would be able to maintain his authority in Saint Domingo. They were aware that the troops composing the expedition sent from France were very few in number. Now that security and tranquillity are completely re-established, all the ideas of agricultural and commercial prosperity begin to spring up. The obstacles to this prosperity arose from the ambition of the leaders of the armed force, from the license of a numerous body of troops, and from the habits of idleness and pillage of the common negroes. 15,000 have returned to their habitation, where they will be subjected to a just and severe discipline. The officers, subalterns, and men of the army

have conducted themselves in this campaign like French soldiers. Courage, discipline, and attachment to the government. These are the virtues they had never ceased to display in a war which left them no alternative but to conquer. I will send you the names of those deserving particular praise; and I implore your friendly solicitude in favour of the widows and orphans left by those who have fallen in the field of battle, or who have died of their wounds. I subjoin a list (which is, alas! too numerous) of those brave men.

I have the honour to salute you,
RICHEPANSE.

America, New-York, July 9. Captain Jackson informs us, that one of the Bowles's privateers had lately taken a Spanish brig bound from Havannah for St. Augustine, valued at 40,000*l.* sterling; for the same privateer had also captured a Spanish schooner loaded with flour; both of which were sent into a port on the west side of Cuba, the name of which Captain Jackson does not recollect.—We are happy to learn from every quarter to which our inquiries have extended, that the crops this year, particularly of wheat and other small grain, are very extensive and uncommonly exuberant. A cargo of new wheat, grown in Talbot county, was brought over yesterday in the Easton packet, and readily commanded 9*s.* 6*d.* per bushel; a price by no means dis-encouraging to the farmer.—In many parts the wheat harvest has turned out more heavy than in any one year for the last twelve; and although the demand for flour, the staple of the middle states, is not now so great as when the seed was last fall committed to the earth, yet the augmentation in quantity, we hope, will amply compensate the farmer for the declension in price. Should wheat even fall to one dollar a bushel, our millers will in that case grind for the European market; and if double the quantity of grain be produced, as is the case in many districts, our country will probably reap the same advantage from this source of wealth the present, as she did the last.

Petersburgh, July 13.—The Count de Panin having resolved to visit successively the different States of Europe, has determined to begin with Sweden. Arrived in Finland, he was visited by the Count de Klingspor, who, after expressing surprise at his taking the road through Finland, which offered nothing to satisfy the wants, or gratify the

curiosity of a traveller, advised him to proceed to Stockholm by water. This was refused by the Count de Panin, and the Count de Klingspor retired, but a few minutes after wrote to the Count de Panin, informing him that it was the desire of the King of Sweden, that his Excellency should not continue his journey through the kingdom. With this desire the Count de Panin complied. It was observable, that after the peace between England and Denmark, Sweden claimed an indemnity of Russia, under the pretence of having fitted out armaments, at considerable expense, for the defence of the Sound, but that the demand was rejected at the time the Count de Panin was minister. The Count de Panin returned to Russia, and informed the Emperor of what had happened; who answered, "I desire you to believe that I consider the insult you have met with as an offence directed against my own person." It is not yet known what will be the result of this affair, which has become very serious.

Proclamation of the Council of Execution of the Helvetic Republic to the Helvetic People.

Citizens of Helvetia, The French Government approves of the use you have made of your independence; and the first pledge it gives you of its esteem, is that of declaring its readiness to withdraw its troops from Helvetia. The Council of Execution has accepted of this offer.—That great act of justice, on the part of the First Consul, should call forth all your gratitude to so generous an ally. Without him, and without these troops, that are now about to depart from you, you again would have been a prey to all the horrors of anarchy.—Now he thinks you may be relieved from the expenses which the necessity of maintaining a foreign army, had imposed upon you. Agriculture, industry, and commerce, will again flourish amongst you, under the shade of peace. The Citizens shall reap the fruits of those blessings, without being obliged to part with them: and the father of a family, retiring to his habitation at night, will feel with pleasure, that it contains none but his own children; every Swiss will see himself surrounded by his countrymen alone.—But the departure of foreign troops from your country, should above all things be a cause of thanksgiving to you. You, who are stung with grief at beholding this land, so celebrated for the glorious battles of our forefathers, become a theatre of war for neighbouring states: you who mourned when you thought you had no longer a national

will left sufficient to restrain factions, nor a government able to support itself, should now rejoice; you should open your hearts to confidence. The independence of your country, acknowledged in the stipulations of Luneville, now obtains that privilege in substance. Helvetia again enjoys her national manners, and her ancient liberty.—But know on what conditions you are to have the blessings of independence; and what duties the confidence of the French government, and the confidence of your own government, impose on you. They command you to observe peace and concord. They require of you the sacrifice of all those regrets, of all those hopes and desires, which are no longer compatible with the existing order of things. They call on you in an imperious manner to rally round the constitution, and the government which it establishes; for it is only according to the constitution, and by the government, that liberty and independence can be preserved. In supporting these, you will be able to continue a nation; in abandoning them, you must perish. They wish that the author of every attempt against the actual state of things, may be punished in an exemplary manner. Such is the national will; such is the intention declared by the First Consul on withdrawing his troops. Citizens, there exists among the governments of Europe, a compact for the maintenance of peace, order, and those principles which preserve every political society.—Too long have the Swiss disturbed foreign powers with their dissensions; and if, now that those powers are disposed to take some interest in our destinies, any disorders should rise up amongst us, we must expect to see the same powers, for the sake of their safety, taking up arms against us.—We here declare ourselves to be the guarantees for the will of the people, consecrated by the constitution, and we have pledged ourselves to the French government, that the peace shall not be disturbed in Switzerland. Prudence in council; celerity in execution; justice to all; prompt severity against the factious and the disturbers of public tranquillity; these are, and shall ever be, the rule of our conduct.

Given at Berne, July 20, 1802.

The Landamman, President of the Council of Execution—*Dolder*.

The Secretary General—*Mousson*.

Vienna, July 26.—The decree of the imperial commission, relative to the indemnities, is to the following effect:

“ On the part of his Majesty *Francis II.*
 “ Emperor of the Romans, our most gracious
 “ Sovereign, to the illustrious counsellors,
 “ envoys and ministers of the electors,
 “ princes and states of the holy Roman empire at the general diet. The essential
 “ object of the conclusum most humbly submitted on the 2d of October to his Imperial Majesty, and ratified by him on the
 “ 7th of November last, was to fix and determine in a precise manner the mode of
 “ co-operation of the states of the empire to the fulfilment of the peace. The moment is arrived, when the extraordinary
 “ deputation of the empire, appointed constitutionally, and according to the accustomed forms of the deliberations of
 “ the diet, and agreed to by his Imperial Majesty, ought to assemble to attain this
 “ important end, and to answer by the scrupulous accomplishment of the important duties imposed upon it, the particular confidence which the Emperor and
 “ the empire have placed in its enlightened wisdom and its patriotism. In order to
 “ this, his Imperial Majesty, in virtue of the authority vested in him, as supreme
 “ chief of the empire, orders that the states which are to form a part of the said deputation, do send, as soon as possible,
 “ their sub-delegates to the imperial city of Ratisbon, which has been considered
 “ in concert with the French government, the most suitable place for holding the
 “ congress, and that the full powers furnished by the empire to the said deputation, for the purpose of definitively regulating and terminating the work of peace,
 “ be expedited conformably to the conclusum ratified by his Majesty, and submitted according to custom to the imperial
 “ sanction. In consequence of these dispositions, his Imperial Majesty has already given the most precise orders to
 “ the counsellor *Schraut*, appointed by him in his quality of a state of the empire
 “ electoral sub delegate of Bohemia, to proceed without delay from Paris to Ratisbon; and he has appointed as his minister plenipotentiary, in his quality of
 “ supreme chief of the empire, the *Baron de Hugel*, privy counsellor and imperial
 “ commissary at the general diet.”

This decree was expedited on the 23d to Ratisbon. The *Baron de Hugel* received his instructions immediately. *M. de Schraut*, who is at Paris, will find his at Ratisbon on his arrival in that city.

Munster, July 27.—Our government has

issued the following proclamation relative to the entrance of the Prussian troops into this country: "We, grand dean and canon of the cathedral of Munster, vested with the sovereign authority, &c. &c.—The sovereign chapter, in taking the reins of government, has had no other object in view but the happiness of the inhabitants; and it presumes to flatter itself, that every body being convinced of this truth will repose unlimited confidence in the advice and orders of the sovereign chapter. Strong in this conviction it orders the inhabitants of whatever rank soever to comport themselves tranquilly upon the entrance of the Prussian troops, to give a good reception to the soldiers, who shall be billeted upon them, to prevent their wants, to abstain from all political reflections, and not to take the law into their own hands, in cases where any difficulties may arise between the inhabitants and the soldiers; but to carry their complaints, without delay, either before the civil officers, or the military officers, and to refer them to their judgment; and in case they shall not think justice done them by such judgment, to prefer new complaints to a superior officer, and in no case to take the proceedings in their own hands. Upon conforming himself strictly to this proclamation, every inhabitant shall enjoy peace and tranquillity; but on departing from it he may expect to be punished by his superiors. The sovereign chapter, bound by its duty, and the love it bears the inhabitants, to make this proclamation public, will not neglect to use extreme vigilance to procure for them solid and durable happiness. In order that the present proclamation may be made known to all the inhabitants, it shall be printed and read from the pulpit, posted up in every convenient place, and a copy sent to all the authorities.

Given at Munster, July 14, 1802.

(Signed) "Egelbert De Wreldé, and
"De Melchède."

Paris, 14th. Aug.—Memorial of the Engravers and Printers employed at the Manufactories of Printed Cottons in the City of Rouen, to the First Consul of the French Republic.

General First Consul.—If there be a principle at present generally agreed upon, it is, that the power and true greatness of empires are the patrimony of the industrious and commercial nations. England more than any other nation presents a model worthy of imitation. This empire, consisting of a territory of but small extent, and contain-

ing scarcely more than ten millions of individuals, possesses, notwithstanding, a marked preponderance in the commercial system of the whole world. Far from the war having proved disastrous to this power, amidst the calamities of the nations of the continent, she has established a domination of such colossal magnitude, that for a long period no nation can enter into competition with her.

France, more than any other power, seemed destined, by the genius of her inhabitants and her position, to excite that competition, to balance the value of the products of industry, and to maintain the contest in every thing which relates to the perfection of any production; and this merit is allowed to her by the unequivocal suffrages of all nations. But the cause which paralyzes our industry and our commerce, originates in circumstances of, perhaps, a more powerful operation than any which have been hitherto alledged.

The French government, almost incessantly occupied, during six years, with its own political dissensions, and having to carry on a war at home and abroad, could but little employ itself in examining these circumstances, and in preventing their effects. The epoch of a general peace induced a hope of less disastrous consequences. We make bold to inform you, citizen general, that it is of extreme urgency that you should fix your attention upon the city of Rouen and the department. Our manufacturing industry is on the verge of ruin, if speedy measures do not stop the decay produced by false theories, and the spirit of the commercial system.

Some have ventured to assert, that French industry can be carried to the highest perfection only by the stimulus of a rival industry. Were then is this rivalship to be found? Is it in the execution of the processes for completing the products of our industry, or in the want of the raw materials necessary to this perfection? Is it in the channels of consumption for a commerce as yet but of very small extent, from the want of confidence? or, in a word, is it, from a more fatal consequence, in the little national spirit possessed by Frenchmen?

Foreign industry, and particularly that of our powerful rival, enjoys a degree of protection too little regarded by the French merchant, and which, though hitherto overlooked, has rendered it predominant. Ours, on the contrary, compelled to trust to its own efforts, exhibits only decay and com-

plete depression. On the one side there is an abundance of raw materials, and at moderate prices: and immense capitals, and resources always presented by the public banks, enable the manufacturer to attempt and to support every speculation. On the other, those materials are scarce and very dear; capital is not advanced for the promotion of our manufactures, but at a ruinous interest; in a word, an exchange destructive of commerce and confidence dries up every source of national prosperity; every thing makes in favour of the rivals of our manufacturing industry, and we must speedily be involved in total ruin!—Yet there are persons who can maintain that France must have the advantage in a competition where the means are so unequal!

We hold the same opinion as to the perfection of the objects of industry; but what signifies the value of things, if the sale is not certain, and if the nation gives greater advantages to foreign products? Our reflections are fixed on the present state of affairs. Scarcely has maritime peace been proclaimed, when the introduction of merchandize commences, the French warehouses are over stocked, our manufactures languish, and forebode general ruin. The French soil has not rejected the foreign commodities; avarice and extortion have favoured their circulation. See what is the result. The productions of industry incumber the warehouses of our manufactures; labour is repressed; workshops are shut up; thousands of workmen are thrown out of employment, without even a prospect of being able to gain wherewith to support their numerous families.

This is but an imperfect view of the picture. Let us consider the future. By-and-by, if such a system does not cease, if French commerce prefer the products of foreign nations, if our manufactories and workshops receive no encouragement, all is over. All the shops are shut, manufacturing industry abandoned, talents paralyzed, and thousands of citizens, with their families, reduced to the most frightful poverty! While we are representing to you our fears and alarms, there is not a fourth part of us in a state of activity. Every day witnesses many unfortunate men swelling the list of victims. Those who are yet retained, are retained only in consideration of old services, and they are threatened soon to share those calamities with which that class are afflicted, if the government does not speedily remedy the evil.

This is not all. Our hands once become idle, a thousand other states participate our misfortunes by a necessary consequence; our inaction stops their labours; every thing is linked together in a state; if you dam up a brook at the source, the fertile plains it watered are struck with barrenness.

We are exposing, General Consul, great and touching truths. Oh! that you could hear the cries of want, the sighs, and the despair of the families of our unfortunate companions! They are absolutely naked, and can see nothing before them but more profound distress.

General Consul, we expect, from your solicitude, a period to those miseries which weigh upon us in so terrible a manner. A few moments more, and our important city will possess no more workmen; many of them will be devoured by want and misery. Disgust, and offers from foreigners, will have caused the emigration of the rest! What powerful considerations!

We have spoken the truth; government is worthy to hear it. We hope that the First Magistrate of the Republic will turn his paternal regard towards one of the most industrious departments, to the workshops of our manufacturers, that their labours may receive encouragement! The workman asks only one favour, that his hands may be constantly employed, that his work may suffice for supplying his wants. Then his wishes will be accomplished.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The depredations committed by the mobs in the West of England, under pretext of a want of work, are stated as follows in the Gazette of the 17th instant.

April 22d last, a large hay-rick; and a few days afterwards, a dog kennel and oat-rick belonging to Mr. Warren, of Warminster, Wilts, was wilfully and maliciously set on fire.—May 20, the cart of Mr. Bayley of Calstone-Mills, near Devizes, returning from Warminster, was stopped on the Downs (by five men, four of whom had their faces disguised, and a sixth man holding their coats at a distance), and the driver compelled to leave the cart whilst the men cut and otherwise injured the cloths therein.—June 23, a gun was fired in the night into the window of a house occupied by a workman of Messrs. Bleek and Strode at Warminster: About the same time a rick

of hay belonging to Mr. Dunn, of Trowbridge, was wilfully and maliciously set on fire.—June 26, a large rick of hay belonging to Messrs. T. and M. Tugwell, of Bradford, was also wilfully and maliciously set on fire; and a threatening letter was, about the same time, put under the door of the workshops of, and addressed to the said Messrs. T. and M. Tugwell.—June 29, in the night a gun was fired into the chamber of the dwelling-house of Mr. Henry Wansley, of Warminster, in the county of Wilts.—July 6, in the night, a gun was fired into the house of Mr John Jones, and another immediately afterwards, into the house of—Baker, both workmen to Mr. Henry Wansley; and the same night a gun was fired into the house of Mr. Stancomb, manufacturer, at Trowbridge.—July 13, in the night, a barn, stable, &c. the property of Mr. G. Warren, manufacturer, at Warminster, was wilfully and maliciously set fire to, and wholly consumed;—and an anonymous letter was sent to another manufacturer at Warminster about this time, threatening, by Almighty God, to have his life within a month.—July 14, in the night, the factory of Messrs. Jones, Hart, Jones, and Co. at Staverton, near Bradford, was attacked by an armed body of men, who fired many rounds of bullets, slugs, &c. which demolished the windows, and did other damage.—July 16, this night Clifford Mill and premises, near Beckington, Somerset, the property of Mr. Newton, was wilfully and maliciously set on fire and wholly destroyed.—July 22, the mills at Littleton, in the parish of Steeple Ashton, Wilts, belonging to Mr. Nash, of Trowbridge, were attacked by an armed body of men (many of whom had their faces blackened), and who wilfully and maliciously set fire to, and wholly destroyed the same, with the machinery and stock in trade therein to a very considerable amount, after which they went away threatening destruction to other mills.—July 24, this night two ricks of hay, the property of Mr. Newman, manufacturer, of Melksham, were wilfully and maliciously set on fire.—July 28, The factory at Staverton, belonging to Messrs. Jones, and Co., was again attacked by an armed body of men, who fired from three different parts at the sentinel on duty.—July 29, in the night, a dwelling-house situate at Bearfield, near Bradford, the property of John Jones, Esq. was wilfully and maliciously set on fire and destroyed.

Edinburgh, 14th August.—The election of

sixteen Peers, to represent the Peerage of Scotland in the Imperial Parliament, took place on Tuesday, when the numbers were, for

| | | | |
|----------------|----|-------------------|----|
| Lord Eglington | 59 | Lord Aboyne | 56 |
| — Stair | 58 | Marquis Tweeddale | 54 |
| — Glasgow | 58 | Lord Strathmore | 53 |
| — Dalhousie | 57 | — Elgin | 53 |
| — Northesk | 57 | — Cathcart | 52 |
| — Bredalbanc | 57 | — Napier | 52 |
| — Cassellis | 57 | — Dumfries | 51 |
| — Balcarras | 56 | — Somerville | 50 |

There were only two other candidates, viz. Lord Lauderdale, who had 24 votes; and Lord Elphinstone, who had 37. Lord Kinnaird gave one vote for the Earl of Buchan; and the Duke of Argyle voted for the Earl of Eglington only.

All the old Peers are re-elected, with the exception of Lord Torpichen, who is succeeded by Lord Balcarras.

The proxies were, the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Rothsay to Lord Cassellis; Duke of Argyle, to Earl of Eglington; Earl of Errol, to Earl of Glasgow; Earl of Dundonald, to Earl of Lauderdale; Earl of Hyndford, to Earl of Stair; Lord Cathcart, to Lord Napier.

Before the election began, the Earl of Lauderdale protested against such Peers as had been created British Peers since the Union, 1707; to which protest Lord Semple adhered.

The election began about twelve o'clock, and was not terminated till after five in the afternoon. The place of election (the picture gallery of the palace) was crowded in an unusual manner. A great number of ladies and persons of distinction were present. When the election was concluded, their lordships retired to the Tontine Tavern, where an elegant entertainment was provided; at which his Royal Highness Monsieur and suite, General Vyse and the Staff, and many other persons of distinction were present. The evening concluded with a ball in the assembly rooms.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

To constitute a politician, it formerly required a large stock of information as well as a considerable share of acuteness; it was necessary to know the extent, population and resources, warlike and pecuniary, of each of the principal states of Europe, and to obtain some acquaintance with the characters, interests, dispositions, and views

of the different sovereigns, as well as of their respective ministers, and of the political parties in each state. This is no longer the case: the whole science is now reduced to the capacity of learning *the will of Buonaparté*. That will is, indeed, sometimes very difficult to ascertain with precision; but, when you have ascertained it, you may place perfect reliance on seeing its dictates obeyed. This remark, which we made more circumstantially on a former occasion, has been fully verified in the effects lately produced by Buonaparté's attack on the English ministers and the English press. The article in the *Moniteur* (inserted in the *Register*, p. 180) contains the most infamous libel on the ministers and government of this country, that, perhaps, ever was published in the world. It accuses the last ministry of exciting the massacres of September, of causing the manufacturing cities to be destroyed, and of influencing the movements by which the King was brought to the scaffold. The present ministers it accuses of hiring the pages of the English newspaper, called *The Times*, and of employing them to circulate the grossest calumnies against the rulers of France. It accuses them of receiving French robbers and assassins, of harbouring them at Jersey, and of sending them to make predatory incursions, to rob, murder, and to burn houses, on the coasts of France. It accuses them of giving their special protection to the person, whom it chooses to regard as the inventor of the infernal machine, and this, too, as a recompense for that invention. To cap this climax of most impudent and atrocious falsehoods, it insinuates, that, if the infernal machine had succeeded in killing the First Consul, the assassin would have been created a Knight of the Garter!

As to hiring the proprietor of *The Times*, we shall say but little. Once to have hired such a man merits everlasting suspicion and reproach; and, to say the truth, we believe that the *Times* is, to this moment, as much in the pay of government as the *True Briton* is. But, while we candidly confess our belief, that the articles in the *Times*, which have given such offence to Buonaparté, were, if not dictated, approved of, by the ministers, we are far from acknowledging that those articles were not true, and proper to be published. There are, in this country, hundreds and thousands of traitors, whose whole time is spent in endeavours to produce the subversion of the government; and, is it not the duty of mi-

nisters to endeavour to counteract them? And how can they do this more effectually, than by showing the people what has been produced by a subversion of government in France? By drawing a comparison between the monarchy and the republic, between Louis XVI and Buonaparté, between the wooden shoes of 1789 and the fetters of 1802?

It is not, however, for the sake of exposing the impudence and insolence of the upstart Corsican that we have introduced these remarks, but for the purpose of showing how completely he has brought our government to his feet. And here we must beg leave to premise, that the newspapers called the *True Briton* and the *Sun* are, in some sort, the *property* of the ministers. They are, at any rate, as absolutely at their command as the *Moniteur* is at the command of Buonaparté. This being acknowledged, (and we believe no body will deny it) the language of these two papers will enable the world to judge of the effect which the threats of the Consul has produced on the British ministry.

As the menacing *Moniteur* arrived late at night, the article of which we have been speaking was, of course, inserted in the *True Briton* before the editor had an opportunity of receiving his instructions from the treasury; and, as the attack on the ministers (particularly *Mr. Pitt*) was inserted, it was thought necessary to insert also something by way of defence. This defence was not, indeed, very spirited; but it contradicted the falsehoods of the *Moniteur*, and took the liberty to remind Buonaparté, that, if England did really *hire* the assassins of September, he would do well to ask Fouché and other persons, concerned in the massacres, and now in the government, what became of the *wages*. Before the next morning, however, the ministers had had time to convey their instructions, and the tone of the *True Briton* instantly changed. We shall copy this second article at length.

"*The more we reflect upon the article which we had yesterday occasion to animadvert upon, the more we see grounds for supposing that it could not have been inserted in The Moniteur with the knowledge or consent of the French government.*" [Not so much as a *hint* of this sort was given the day before.] "We are the more inclined to *indulge* in this opinion, when we recollect, that some time ago an article appeared in the same paper, in which justice was, in some degree, done to the

“ talents and virtues of *the late minister*. We
 “ can hardly suppose it possible that the
 “ men who thus had magnanimity enough
 “ to pay just homage to one who had so
 “ lately been their enemy, would condes-
 “ cend to authorize the publication, in the
 “ face of Europe, and of the civilized
 “ world, of assertions at once so mean and
 “ so groundless. But even if the French
 “ government chose, which we still believe
 “ *improbable*, to vent its spleen against the
 “ man who *conciliates* the admiration of *all*
 “ *nations*, and must continue to be that of
 “ *all posterity*, while civilized society has exist-
 “ *ence*, why should it indulge in invectives
 “ against the present ministers of this coun-
 “ try? Men who have established peace
 “ between the two nations with a candour
 “ and sincerity of conduct, which must en-
 “ title them to the respect and *esteem of all*
 “ *mankind*—who have produced a reconci-
 “ liation at which both nations so warmly
 “ and sincerely rejoiced, and which it is
 “ so much the interest of both to render
 “ complete and permanent. For the ex-
 “ pression of any hostile sentiments, we
 “ are certain there can be no reasonable
 “ grounds, and therefore it is that we are
 “ *bound to believe* any member of the French
 “ government incapable of entertaining it.
 “ The article in question we are inclined,
 “ ‘*upon the whole*,’ to think the offspring
 “ merely of some malevolent writer in the
 “ French journal, who either gratifies his
 “ personal feelings, or has some interested
 “ end to answer, by an attempt to *disturb*
 “ *the good understanding which prevails between*
 “ *two governments, upon whose pacific dispositions*
 “ *so entirely depend the tranquillity and happiness*
 “ *of the world.*”

Such was the reply to the false, mali-
 cious, impudent, and insolent article in the
 Moniteur! It is not upon the language of
 a French and an English newspaper that
 we are commenting, but upon that of Bu-
 onaparté and Talleyrand, on one side, and
 of Mr. Addington and Lord Hawkesbury,
 on the other. These poor men may en-
 deavour to disguise their and our disgrace,
 but all their endeavours will be in vain.
 Every politician, every man of common in-
 formation, in Europe and America, *knows*
 that such an article could not have been
 inserted in the Moniteur, without the ex-
 press command of Buonaparté. The mi-
 nisters know it as well as Sir John Brute
 knew that his wife was in the closet; but,
 like Sir John, they know too, that their
 antagonist wears a sword; and, if we are
 not misinformed, he has, upon this occasion,

reminded them of that awful circumstance, in terms
 too explicit to be misunderstood.

But, what are the views of Buonaparté?
 His views are, first to silence the English
 press, as far as relates to himself, family,
 and government; and, second, to sink still
 lower, in the eyes of the world, the charac-
 ter of the English government and nation.
 In the latter he has succeeded to the full
 extent of his wishes; but, the news-printers
 affect to believe, that he will never suc-
 ceed in the former, which, in their eyes, is
 far the most valuable of the two. As to the
honour of the nation, its character for good faith,
 for fortitude, for generosity, for valour, and
 for loyalty, that they will yield you with
 little reluctance; but the *liberty of the press!*
 the “palladium of freemen!” the “birth-
 right of Britons!” this precious possession
 they are determined to enjoy. To a cer-
 tain extent they may. They will have full
 liberty to ridicule, contemn, and abuse
 every person and institution belonging to
 the church or the state of this kingdom;
 and, as to foreign states, they may freely
 revile all those which are not closely con-
 nected with France. With respect to
 those that are so connected they must be
 cautious; and, should they have the folly
 to attack France herself, their fate is not
 at all difficult to be foreseen. If, however,
 they are a little cramped in this quarter,
 they will be amply compensated by the un-
 limited swing which Buonaparté will allow
 them against all the powers which he may
 wish to destroy.

The knights of the quill have talked of
 the *impossibility* of silencing them; and some
 of them have gone so far as to challenge
 Buonaparté to meet them in Westminster
 Hall. Are they aware of the probable
 consequence of this challenge, should the
 hero of Acre accept of it? Are they cer-
 tain what would be the verdict of a *pacific*
 jury, if told by the attorney-general, that
 the licentiousness of the press, if suffered to
 remain unpunished, would inevitably pro-
 duce another war with France? Another
 “extended, *expensive*, and *bloody* war!” A
 war that would again raise the quartern
 loaf to eighteen pence, and compel the mi-
 nister to re-impose the income tax! We do
 not ask the knights of the quill, whether a
 jury would not, under such a persuasion,
 give a verdict of guilty against a man who
 should censure Buonaparté; but we ask
 them, whether they are *quite sure*, that such
 a verdict would not fall upon any one
 whom the consul might choose to have pu-
 nished for printing and publishing the

Lord's Prayer, the Apostle's Creed, or the Decalogue? There would, indeed, be Lord Ellenborough to place the broad and impenetrable shield of his integrity between the innocent printer and the wrath of Buonaparté; but, if a man can, merely by holding his tongue, save his lordship the trouble, it may be full as well to do it.

The truth is, that the *liberty of the press*, as far as relates to Buonaparté or to his government, is completely at an end. The news-printers may, for a little while, vent their anger in puns and fables; but, even in these they will gradually become more and more timid, 'till, at last, not one person in ten thousand will be able to discover who or what is the object of their satire. Nor, are we certain, that this circumstance, in itself considered, ought to excite much regret. Nine-tenths of the censure bestowed on Buonaparté by the English prints, is levelled against his good, and not against his evil, deeds; and, if it has any rational object, it is to create a thousand tyrants in France by the destruction of one despot. Those whose silly factious heads are filled with lofty notions about the liberty of the press we leave to mourn over the dumb-founded columns of the news-papers; for our parts, we should not be sorry to behold the complete destruction of that which has been the most efficacious instrument of destruction, which has filled the world with falshood, hypocrisy, atheism, and rebellion; but the worst of it is, this dreadful instrument, this truly "infernal machine," will still be employed against every body and thing, except Buonaparté and his government.

The knights of the quill, in order to justify their animadversions on the Consul and his measures, remind him of the *greater liberties*, which they formerly took with the Bourbons and the monarchical government of France, without ever having produced any complaints from that quarter, much less recrimination and threats of hostility. What answer Buonaparté will make to this we know not: ours is ready: "You will now learn, then, that *lawful kings* are not the most overbearing of mortals; and, while the liberties you took with the Bourbons cannot possibly be a justification for your taking liberties with him who has driven the Bourbons from their throne, it may not be amiss for you to reflect, how far the scandalous misrepresentations and falshoods, propagated by the English press, against the monarchical government of France, may have contributed towards the de-

struction of that government, the exaltation of Buonaparté, and, of course, your present humiliation."

We are very anxious to enable our readers to form a correct opinion as to the feelings produced in His Majesty's ministers by the bullying paragraphs of Buonaparté, and, for this purpose, we shall again have recourse to the *True Briton*. In that paper of the 10th of August appeared the supplement to the consular constitution, followed by certain comments from which we shall extract several passages. On the 13th came the *Moniteur* containing the reproaches respecting the press, &c. SINCE that, there has appeared, in the *True Briton*, another set of comments on the change in the French constitution, not only completely unsaying all that had before been said in the very same paper, but strongly censuring those who had taken the liberty to animadvert on the said constitutional change. That these two sets of comments may the more easily be compared, we shall insert them directly after each other, begging the reader, before he enters on the perusal of them, to fortify his breast, lest it should burst with indignation against the men, who have brought on their country such indelible disgrace.

Comments, in the True Briton, PREVIOUS to the Receipt of the menacing Article, in the Moniteur:

"Buonaparté was seated on the throne of the Bourbons. He promised every thing; he swore to preserve this new form of government, without deterioration. Scarcely a week had elapsed, before he altered a considerable part of its fundamental principles; and, on the remonstrance of Sieyes, he placed his sword on the written copy, and asked whether any person could dispute the power which that instrument could enforce?"

* * * * *

"Since that period, the constitution was but a name, the First Consul every thing.

"The present constitution is, therefore, the sole offspring of the First Consul's brain, and it may be observed, respecting it, that he has shewn in its organization a total ignorance of every kind of legislative principles.

* * * * *

"It must not, however, be supposed, that the constitution which we now present to our readers, has been a sudden ebullition from the restless and impetuous temper of this man. We are warranted in asserting that it has been the fruit of, at least, six weeks vast meditation; it was kept in em-

bryo till the votes could be collected respecting his nomination for life, and when that point was decided (which *his bayonets rendered almost certain*) it was popped on the kind public, as an evidence of the gratitude and wisdom of their modern Solomon.

* * * * *

"This constitution was presented to the French nation, in a manner that argues an *utter contempt of public opinion*. Some change was expected by the people, but it was hoped it would be a change from military despotism to civil authority. On the contrary, it was ushered to their notice amidst the thunders of martial power, and it was adopted by the Conservative Senate of France, *the only remaining wretched depository of popular authority*, on the very same day on which it was presented to their consideration. This event proves either that it was above their capacity, it being of divine origin, or that they were *such timid slaves* (not forgetting their 1200l. per annum), as to adopt it without discussion. *O wretched and degraded senate!* to what a hapless condition has the terror of military apparatus reduced you! *O wretched people*, who have shed the blood of thousands, for a principle you can never obtain! Like Ixion, you have seized a phantom instead of a substance, and while you calumniated the rest of mankind as slaves, *you have proved yourselves unworthy of that freedom*, for which you have disturbed the peace of all mankind; the peace of nations, who would have known happiness, had they never known your crimes.

"Senators of France! the Roman senate, after the usurpation of Octavius, became a farce and a pageant. The old forms were preserved, amidst the career of despotism. "What a collection" (said Tiberius, the last time he was in the senate) "*of willing slaves.*"

Comments, in the True Briton, AFTER the Receipt of the menacing Article in the Moniteur.

"In resuming our remarks upon the new Constitution of France, we cannot but observe, that it has been discussed, or rather *abused*, with considerable violence, by some of our cotemporary journalists. It appears to us that the distinction between the internal policy and the exterior relations of France, has not been sufficiently marked and preserved in many of these discussions. That the *vehement* advocate for liberty should declaim against the present system of government in France, is by no means surprising; but that such a spirit should lead to

gross invectives against that country, or its chief magistrate, *is greatly to be lamented*. Whether France now possesses the only government which is suited to her disposition or her character, is a question that may be calmly discussed without violence and without agitation.—Why direct the grossest invectives against the chief magistrate of the French Republic, for doing that, which *it remains yet to be proved, is not an act beneficial to the French Nation?* Liberty in the hands of those who know not how to enjoy it, can only degenerate into anarchy—and *the only remedy for anarchy, is the strong arm of power*. Governments are good or bad only in proportion as they are adapted to the respective characters of the people who are subject to them. It is evident, that if the British constitution was suddenly transplanted into Turkey or Persia, it could not take root in either of those countries, because no soil could there be found analogous to its properties and its habits. The fundamental error of most of the speculatists upon government, has consisted in beginning with theory instead of experience. * * * * *

"Whether the present constitution of France is calculated to promote the comfort and happiness of the individuals of that nation, *time only can determine*; but when compared with the monstrous systems of democratical, or of oligarchical tyranny which have preceded it, *the people of France have certainly reason to congratulate themselves on the change*. More has unquestionably been done under the present system to conciliate the feelings of the heart, and increase the stock of domestic comfort, than under any system which preceded it since the revolution.

"This subject may be considered in many different points of view, but let it be discussed with temper and with moderation. To mix with the discussions, invectives and reproaches, breathing in some degree a spirit of hostility, is unnecessary and improper, impolitic and unjust. The government of France, become more consecrated, and surrounded with pacific emblems, offers an additional security for the permanence of the peace. To blend therefore remarks upon the constitution of France with invectives which can only wound and irritate, *betrays a spirit inconsistent with that peace which this country has promised to maintain, and is desirous of preserving*. While France faithfully maintains, on her side, the peace which has been so happily effected between the two countries, it is obviously *in the highest degree improper to make an hostile attack*

upon her government and her chief magistrate, which can only provoke animosity, and engender hatred."

Such has been the effects of the threats of Buonaparté! Such is the meanness, the cowardice, the undescrivable wretchedness, of the British Ministry! We must once more remind our readers, that it is not the language and sentiments of a printer of news, that we have here taken the pains to lay before them; but the language and sentiments of the ministers; of those men, who, whatever they may be in point of character and talents, have, at this time, the nation's wealth, power, and reputation in their hands. Let us not comfort ourselves by hoping, that the world will confine its contempt to the Addingtons and the Hawkesburies: they are, indeed, justly entitled to the pre-eminence, but we shall all be partakers with them: they will be despised for their ministry, and the nation because they are ministers.

The length to which this exposure has necessarily led us, will prevent our noticing, so much in detail as we intended, several other political topics.—In our last (p. 135) we observed, that the Ministers had, in their official papers, stated that the Emperor of Russia had *not given his assent* to the convention, concluded at Paris, in the month of June last. We, at the same time, expressed our persuasion, that *exactly the contrary* was the fact; and, we now find it acknowledged even in the ministerial papers, that the *ratification* of the said convention, by the Emperor of Russia, was received at Paris on the 2d instant. There is every reason to suppose, that this convention, which has for its object nothing less than a new-modelling of a considerable part of Europe, has been completed not only without the *consent* of England, but even totally without the knowledge of her ministers! The wishes of the *wise-acres* are, at last, fully accomplished: we are "rid of *continental connexions*;" almost as much so as the oysters that cling to the rocks of Marcou!

The convention, of which we are here speaking, was negotiated under the mediation of the King of Prussia. This fact, as well as that of the conclusion of the convention, was stated in the Register p. 130; so that this most important intelligence was received, and actually published in London, ten days, at least, before His Majesty's ministers had, through any other channel, heard a word of the matter! With a diplomatic department so filled, what have we not rea-

son to expect! Some persons have, as we foresaw they would, affected to laugh at our letter from Stockholm (p. 130); but we sincerely hope, that the rest of that letter may prove less correct, than the passage which relates to the convention between France and Russia, and yet we fear that it will not; for, so adroitly have our ministers arranged our foreign concerns, that the successor of Paul I, who seemed to be raised to the throne for the express purpose of favouring our cause, is, next after Buonaparté and Jefferson, the greatest and most dangerous enemy we have in the world.

The festival of the 15th, at Paris, produced nothing worthy of remark. The addresses to the Consul were numerous; but, in their style and sentiments, they in no wise differed from what we have so often seen presented to him heretofore. There were firing of cannon, ringing of bells, singing of *Te Deums*, and illuminations; but then they were all *ordered by an arrêt of the police*, which was circulated through Paris and its environs, with as much industry and care as were the placards of those valorous knights, Sir John Eamer and Sir Richard Ford, on the eve of the illuminations in London. There was, however, some difference in the tone of the two *arrêts*. Fouché positively *ordered* the Parisians to *make a general illumination*, whereas we were *advised* to have "*only one general illumination*." Different men, different tastes: for our parts we have no scruple to say that we prefer the *order* of Fouché to the *advice* of the chevaliers of the Mansion-House and Bow-street. Much rather would we have been *compelled* to illuminate our house by a legal command, than to have had a *choice in the matter*, and to have our house demolished by the clerks of the Post-Office, by reptiles in the pay of government, because we thought proper to exercise that choice.* The most execrable of all tyranny is that which is exercised under the semblance of freedom.

The manufacturers of Rouen, alarmed at the rumours of a commercial treaty with England, have addressed the Consul (see

* The principal rioters at Mr. Cobbett's house were Charles Beloe (son of the Rev. Wm. Beloe), a clerk in the General Post-Office, and Charles Wagstaffe, another clerk in the General Post-Office. These men were put in jail, indicted, &c. convicted, and yet Lord Auckland never suspended them one moment from their employments in his office; at least so it was declared upon oath before the court, where a letter was also produced in Lord Auckland's hand-writing, in order to prove, that the affair had in no wise injured the characters of the convicted men.

page 204) on the subject. Those who draw, from the complain's made in this address, a proof of the misery of the manufacturers of France, should recollect the complaints, and even the serious riots, which are at this moment existing amongst the manufacturers of England (see p. 206). The French Minister of the Interior has published a letter to the people of Rouen, assuring them that no commercial arrangement will be made injurious to the manufactures and trade of France. To convince them that their country would not be outwitted by England, it might have been quite sufficient for him to tell them, that Lord Hawkesbury was to be our negotiator.

The news from St. Domingo and Guadeloupe (see p. 197) represent those islands as in a state of tranquillity. More troops had arrived at the latter, and fresh reinforcements were expected. — Admiral Villaret has at length sailed from Brest, for Martinico, it is said, with 2 ships of the line, 1 frigate, 1 corvette, and 4 brigs.—No less than 3,500 British sailors have already entered into the French service.

The American article (p. 199) which represents General Bowles as having conveyed his prizes into a port in the island of Cuba must certainly contain a very gross error. This seaport is in the bay of Espiritu Santo, which is on the west side of East Florida. Did not this blunder render the whole article suspicious, we should congratulate our readers on the important prize which Bowles is said to have taken. Forty thousand pounds will furnish him with a stock of powder and lead sufficient to give the legions of Buonaparté a reception not altogether unhandsome, nor unworthy of an independent Indian Prince.

Commissioners are about to meet in London for the purpose of making a distribution of the £600,000, which is to be paid to this country by the United States of America. The claimants are, of course, the British creditors, whose property was seized on, in the shape of debts, during the rebellion. The claims amount to £5,000,000, the correct sum to about £3,000,000; so that the creditors cannot receive much more than a sixth part of their due. A cut of a loaf, however, is better than no bread, especially to men who have fasted for six and twenty years.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, 1802.

Whitehall, Aug. 14.—The King has been pleased to grant to the Rev. John Ireland, Clerk, Master of

Arts, the Place and Dignity of a Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, void by the Resignation of Doctor William Vincent.

War-Office, Aug. 14, 1802.

- 1st Reg. of Dragoon Guards, Lieut. John Matchett, from the 28th Light Drag. to be Adjutant, with the rank of Lieut. vice Webster, who resigns.
- 3d Ditto, Cornet Thynne Howe Gwynne, from half-pay, to be Cornet, vice Holah, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
- 7th Ditto, James Fisher, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Mingay, promoted in the 11th Light Dragoons.
- 13th Reg. of Light Dragoons, Lieut. Geo. H. Walters, from the half-pay of the late 28th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. vice the Hon. Geo. Browne, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
- 15th Ditto, Lieut. J. A. Gibson to be Adjutant, vice Leitch, promoted.
- York Hussars, Lieut. Raymond Pelly, from the 27th Foot, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Schmidern, who retires.
- Hompesch's Mounted Riflemen, Lieut. the Honourable Cornwallis Maude, from the 4th Drag. Guards, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Capps, who retires.
- 4th Reg. of Foot, Thos. Pipon, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Warburton, promoted.
- 9th Ditto, Geo. Marlay, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Powell, promoted.
- 16th Ditto, Ensign Wm. Broomfield, from half-pay of the 15th Foot, to be Ensign, vice M'Gleazey, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
- 20th Ditto, John Aytoun, Gent. to be Ensign, by Purchase, vice Corroyn, promoted.
- 22d Ditto, Lieut. R. J. J. Sampson, from the Half-pay of the 68th Foot, to the Lieut. vice Corry, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
- 31st Ditto, Lieut.—Huthwaite to be Adjutant, vice Sullivan, who resigns.
- 34th Ditto, Arthur Cuthbert Beaumont, Gent. to be Ensign, by Purchase, vice Sandys, promoted.
- 49th Ditto, Edward Langford Gent. to be Ensign, by Purchase, vice Horton, promoted.
- 60th Ditto, Lieut. Charles Gordon, from the 23d Light Dragoons, to be Captain, by Purchase, vice Bayard, who retires.
- 82d Ditto, Captain Charles Holland Hastings, from Half-Pay of 21st Foot, to be Captain, vice Swinburne, deceased.
- 83d Ditto, Ensign William Oliver to be Lieut. vice Wright, deceased.
- Ensign Michael Parys to be Lieut. vice Farrells deceased.
- 84th Ditto, Ensign Wm. Witheridge to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Taylor, promoted in the 30th Foot.
- 91st Reg. of Foot, Ensign J. W. Truter to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Cooper, who retires.
- A Corps of Riflemen, First Lieut. Samuel Mitchell, from half-pay, to be First Lieut. vice Powell, who exchanges.
- Staff-Corps, Lieut. the Hon. Robert Lawrence Dundas, from the Royal Engineers, to be Capt. of a Company.
- Staff.*—Joseph Otway, Esq. late Capt. in the 48th Foot, and Barrack-Master at Maker Heights, to be Paymaster of a Recruiting District.
- Barracks.*—Geo. Barnard, Gent. from the half-pay of Ensign of the 56th Foot, to be Barrack-Master in Great-Britain, vice Otway, appointed Pa. master to a Recruiting District.

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War-Office, August 17.

- 1st Reg. of Life Guards, Lieut. Samuel Ferrier to be Captain, by purchase, vice Herbert, who retires. Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Jas. Townley to be Lieut. vice Ferrier. John Lewis Phillips to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. vice Townley.
- 4th Reg. of Dragoons, General Guy Lord Dorchester, K.B. from the 27th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice Gen. Sir Rob. Sloper, deceased.
- 11th Reg. of Light Dragoons, Geo. Luard, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Foote, promoted.
- 16th Ditto, Wm. Deane, Esq. late Lieut. in the Reg. to be Paymaster, vice Read, who resigns.
- 24th Ditto, Cornet the Hon. John Jones to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Ghirling, who retires.
- 27th Ditto, Major-Gen. Wm. Loftus, from the 24th Light Dragoons, to be Col. vice Lord Dorchester, appointed to the Command of the 4th Dragoons.
- 4th Reg. of Foot, Major James Orde, from the 52d Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase, vice Twysden, who retires.
- 11th Ditto, Ensign Lancelot Browne to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Gazotte, who retires.
- 15th Ditto, Lieut. Cadwallder Waddy, from the half-pay of the 46th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Bigger, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Ensign John Galt, from half-pay of the late 2d Battalion, to be Ensign, vice Comyn, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Ensign W. B. Reynolds, from Ditto, to be Ensign, vice Bigger, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
- 16th Ditto, Lieut. Samuel Woods, from half-pay, to be Lieut. vice Grant, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Lieut. Sackville Berkeley to be Adjutant, vice Wyse, who resigns.
- 34th Ditto, John Robertson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cole, promoted in the 84th Foot.
- 35th Ditto, Wm. Abbott, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stone, who retires.
- 39th Ditto, Lieut. Francis Nesselrode de Hugenpoet, from the 5th Battalion of the 60th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Makenzie, who exchanges.
- 45th Ditto, Lieut. Wm. Smith to be Adj. vice Sheldon, who resigns.
- 52d Ditto, Capt. Wm. Coast, from the 35th Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Orde, promoted in the 4th Foot.
- 55th Ditto, Lieut. Duncan M'Gregor, from the half-pay of the 72d Foot, to be Lieut. vice Hendley, who resigns.
- 56th Ditto, Ensign Thos. King to be Lieut. by purchase, vice White, who retires. Lieut. Keating John Bradford to be Adjutant, vice Buckley, who resigns.
- 57th Ditto, Ensign Chas. Dod to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Roberts, promoted.
- 58th Ditto, Quarter-Mast. Wm. Hetherington, from the half-pay of the 46th Foot, to be Adj. with the rank of Ensign, vice Royal, promoted.
- 59th Foot, T. C. Wooler, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Vyvyan, promoted.
- 60th Ditto, Lieut. Allan Maclean to be Capt. by purchase, vice Clarke, promoted. Lieut. Alex. Mackenzie, from the 39th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Nugenpoet, who exchanges. Lieut. Francis Holmes, from half-pay of the 9th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Hausseger, who exchanges. Surgeon — Stewart, from half-pay of the 9th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Fitzgerald, who exchanges. Assistant-Surgeon John Murton, from half-pay of the 9th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Mulheran, who exchanges.

64th Ditto, Lieut. Thos. M. Wilson, from half-pay of the 46th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Hagar, placed on half-pay. Lieut. Geo. Fawcett, from half-pay of the 28th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Stewart, placed on half-pay.

65th Ditto, Wm. Chichester Harvey, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Clarke, promoted.

68th Ditto, Ensign Wm. L. Darling, from the 87th Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Hollis, who retires.

69th Ditto, Lieut. Wm. Carroll, from half-pay of the 40th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Walker, resigned.

Scotch Brigade, Major James Ferrier to be Lieut. Col. by purchase, vice Major-General Ferrier, who retires.

2d West-India Reg. Joseph Walton, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Symes, superseded.

3d Ditto, Ensign John Ball to be Lieut. vice Munro, deceased.

6th Ditto, Lieut. Chas. Francis Sheridan, of the late Cheshire Fencibles, to be Ensign, vice Chambers, deceased.

8th Ditto, Serjeant-Major Edw. Bremmer, from the 4th West-India Reg. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gordon, promoted in the 35th Foot.

11th Ditto, Edw. Stapleton, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Collins, removed to the 57th Foot.

Staff.—Lieut. Col. Geo. Burgess Morden, of the 60th Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-Gen. to the Forces serving in the Leeward Islands, vice Thomas, who resigns.

Arthur Baynes, Esq. to be Deputy-Commissary-Gen. of Stores, Provisions, and Forage, to the Forces in the Mediterranean.

Memorandum.—Major Terence O'Loughlin, from the 14th Light Drag. is appointed Major and Lieut. Col. in the 1st Reg. of Life Guards, vice Gambier, and not Second Major, as stated in the Gazette of the 5th September 1801.

Erratum in the Gazette of the 16th February last. 57th Regiment of Foot,

For Ensign Henry Balguy to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Roberts, promoted,
Read Ensign Henry Balguy to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Fowler, who retires.

BANKRUPTS.

Appleton, Thomas, of Wigan, Lancashire, dyer.
Brown, John, of Goldsmith-street, London, warehouseman.

Cran, Edward, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, carpenter.

Elliot, George, and George Picard, Wood-street, Cheapside, ribbon makers.

Horton, Thomas, late of Lawrence-Pountney-hill, London, dry salter.

Hazlehurst, William, Back-hill, Hatton-garden, engraver.

Lloyd, John, late of Woolwich, Kent, victualler.

Pontey, William, of Sledmore, York, cornfactor.

Rogerson, Thomas, of Oxford-street, Westminster, linen-draper.

Self, Stephen, Halesworth, Suffolk, corn merchant.

Thomas Thomas, Streatam-street, Bloomsbury, jeweller.

Warner, Avery, Marlborough, Wilts, stocking manufacturer.

Wrighton, Thomas, Doncaster, mercer and woollen draper.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday, the 5th inst. at Grantham, the Lady of Montague Cholmeley, Jun. Esq. of a Son and Heir.

At Hendon, the Lady of the Hon. Hugh Lindsey, of a Son.

On Wednesday last, at Creedy, near Exeter, the Lady of Sir John Davie, Bart. of a Daughter.

On Sunday morning last, at Garnons, Herefordshire, the Lady of John Geers Cotterell, Esq. M. P. for the County of Hereford, of a Son.

On Wednesday, at Amport-house, in the County of Southampton, the Marchioness of Winchester, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 5th inst. at Langton, in Lincolnshire, Peregrine Langton, Esq. Second Son of the Rt. Hon. the Countess of Rothes, to Miss Eliz. Mary Ann Massingberd (whose Name Mr. Langton is to take), only Child and Heiress of the late Henry Massingberd, of Gunby, in the same County.

Lieut. Cobbe, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Amelia Sophia Borton, Daughter of the late Royston Borton, Esq. of Colechester.

At Forres, on Thursday se'nnight, the 5th inst. John H. Forbes, Esq. Advocate, to Miss Louisa Cumming, third Daughter of A. P. Cumming Gordon, Esq. of Altyr, M. P.

At Barras, on the 3d inst. A. Livingston, Esq. of the 12th Light Dragoons, to Miss Jane Benjer Ogilvy second Daughter of the late Sir David Ogilvy, Bart. of Barras.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, by the Rev. I. M. Sayer, Isaac Minet, Esq. to Miss Pole, Daughter of Sir Charles Pole, Bart. of Wolverton Park, Hants.

On Sunday last, at East Bourne, Miss Louisa Hudson, youngest Daughter of Sir Charles Grove Hudson, Bart. of Wanlip Hall, Leicestershire.

On Tuesday last, at Windsor, the Rev. Thomas Carter, of Eton College, to Miss Proctor, of Windsor.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday se'nnight, in Upper Grosvenor Str. Her Grace Mary-Anne, Duchess Dowager of Somerset, Widow of the late, and Mother of the present, Duke.

Monday, the Rev. Dr. Lewes, at his House in Sloane Street. He was Rector of Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight, worth about 1,500 l. per annum, and of Ewell, in Surrey.

On Tuesday evening, Miss Fr. Martin, youngest Daughter of Sir Mordaunt Martin, of Burnham, in Norfolk.

On Thursday last, at his house at West-Green, Hants, General Sir Robert Sloper.

On Saturday last, at Mr. Blake's, in Great St. Helen's, a few days after his arrival from Tortola, Isaac Pickering, Esq. of that Island.

At Antigua, the Hon. Walter Colquhoun, Member of the Assembly, in which situation the Hon. Thos. Scotland has been elected.

David Roberts, Esq. merchant, of a malignant fever.

Mr. Richard Hunt, of Falmouth, a very near relation to his Excellency Mr. Liston, now Ambassador to the Batavian Republic.

On the 3d of July, at his father's house in Kingswood, near Bristol, Mr. Joseph Churchill, lately arrived from Demerary.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

| | SAT. | MON. | TUE. | WED. | THU. | FRI. |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bank Stock. | — | — | — | 186 | — | 184½ |
| 3 pr. C.R. An. | 69 | 69½ | 70 | 70½ | 70 | 69½ |
| 3 per C. Con. | 68½ | 69 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | 69 |
| 4 pr C. Cons. | 86½ | 86 | 86½ | 87 | 87½ | 87½ |
| 5 pr Ct. Ann. | 98½ | 99½ | 99½ | 109½ | 100 | 100½ |
| Bank L. Ann. | 20½ | 20½ | — | 20½ | — | 20½ |
| D ^s . 1778 & 9 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 5 |
| Imp. 3 per Ct. | — | 68 | — | — | — | 68½ |
| D ^s Ann. | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 5 per Ct. 1797 | 101½ | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| Omnium ... | 8½ dis | 7½ dis | 7½ | 7½ dis | 7½ dis | 8½ dis |
| India Stock. | 203 | — | 207 | 207½ | — | 206 |
| D ^s Bonds.... | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| S.-Sea Stock. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| D ^s Old Ann. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| D ^s New.... | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3 pr Ct. 1751 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| N. Navy Bills | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Exchequer d ^s | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Irish 5 pr Ct. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Irish Debent. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lot. Tickets. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

FRENCH STOCKS.—Tiers Consolidé, 55 f. 30 c.
American eight per cents. 111½.

LONDON COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| AMSTER. C.F. 10 18 2 us. | LEGHORN 51½ |
| D ^s , at sight 10 15½ | NAPLES..... 44½ |
| ROTTERDAM 10 19 2 us. | GENOA 47½ |
| HAMBURGH.. 33 2 2½ us. | VENICE, 56½ livres piccole |
| ALTONA 33 3 2½ us. | effective per £. ster. |
| PARIS 1 day 23 10 | LISBON..... 67½ |
| PARIS.... 23 18 2 us. | Oporto..... 67½ |
| BOURDEAUX, 23 16 | DUBLIN..... 12 |
| CADIZ in paper | BILBOA..... 36½ D ^s |
| DITTO 36½ eff. | PALERMO |
| MADRID .. in paper | AGIO, bank on Hol. p. |
| DITTO 36½ effective | |

PRICES CURRENT IN LONDON.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Eng. Wheat per q. 45 to 67 | Hops per cwt... 120 to 200 |
| Foreign..... 00 .. 00 | Hay per load.... 73 .. 157 |
| Rye..... 33 .. 35 | Beef, per stone.... 4s. 0d. |
| Barley..... 31 .. 35 | to 5s. 0d. |
| Malt..... 46 .. 52 | Mutton 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d. |
| Oats..... 14 .. 24 | Veal 4s. 6d. to 6s. 0d. |
| Pease (white)... 40 .. 44 | Pork.... 5s. 6d. to 7s. 0d. |
| Beans (horse)... 35 .. 38 | Tallow 3s. 8d. |
| Flour per sack .. 50 .. 54 | Average of Sugar |
| Seconds..... 45 .. 50 | per cwt. 36s. 4½d. |
| Coals per chal.... 38 .. 42 | Salt, per Bushel 14s. 6d. |
| Bread Ten Pence the Quartern Loaf. | |

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER,
near Guildford, in Surrey, for the Month of August, 1802.

| Days. | M's age | Weather. | Winds. | | Barom. Inch. | | Ther. Deg. | |
|-------|---------|----------|--------|-----|--------------|-------|------------|------|
| | | | M. | A. | M. | A. | M. | A. |
| 12 | | Fair. | SW | SW | 29,89 | 29,95 | 68 | 68,5 |
| 13 | ○ | Fine. | SW | SW | 30,13 | 30,11 | 62 | 69 |
| 14 | | Fine. | SE | SE | 30,15 | 30,13 | 66,5 | 72 |
| 15 | | Fine. | NE | NE | 30,13 | 30,05 | 67 | 73 |
| 16 | | Fine. | SSE | SSE | 29,98 | 29,98 | 69,5 | 77 |
| 17 | | Fine. | SSW | SSW | 29,98 | 29,97 | 69 | 76 |
| 18 | | Fine. | SE | SE | 29,7 | 29,65 | 73 | 78 |